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RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA NEAR BREAKING POINT; REPLY TO U. S. NOTE IS DISPLEASING

KENZLE NOT GUILTY OF CRIMINAL ACT IN U. M. C. CO. ACTIVITIES

"Nub of Fay Conspiracy" Files Formal Affidavit Reviewing His Activities in Getting Evidence Against Bridgeport Concern.

His Work in Getting Evidence of Manufacture of Dum Dum Bullets Here is Set Forth in Document in Federal Court.

Dr. Herbert Kenzle, who has been called the "nub of the Fay conspiracy," and who is under indictment together with Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Bretung, Engelbert Bronkhorst and Paul Deche, in the German conspiracy case, has started these connected with the prosecution with an affidavit involving the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. of this city.

"The only propaganda in which I have taken part is that against the manufacture of dum-dum bullets for the Allies. And this propaganda, about which I made no secret whatever, drew attention to me. It has doubtless caused the attempt to connect me with some of the activities of some of the other defendants with whom I have never had anything to do, directly or indirectly."

This is a striking paragraph from the affidavit filed yesterday in the United States District Court by Dr. Kenzle. This is his first public statement.

The affidavit was filed together with a sworn statement by Bronkhorst by Benno Lowewy and Frank Moss, attorneys for the accused men. The papers support an application for the appointment of commissioners in England and Germany to take testimony for one of the defendants at the coming trial.

Kenzle prays for a separate trial. He swears that he obtained proof that the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. was manufacturing dum-dum bullets for the enemies of Germany. He submitted this evidence, he affirmed, to the State Department at Washington.

Kenzle offers explanation of the famous letter written by him to his father, Jacob Kenzle, commercial counselor in Schweinfurt, in the Black Forest of the Kingdom of Prussia.

(Continued on Page 1.)

CENT A MINUTE IS NEW DEMAND OF MACHINISTS

International Vice President Announces New Slogan For Member of Union.

Throughout Connecticut and New England the future slogan of the Machinists will be:

One Cent A Minute, Sixty Minutes to the Hour, An Eight-Hour Day.

This was announced to 600 assembled machinists at their hall on Cannon street this morning by Frank Jennings, international vice-president of the I. A. M. of Worcester, Mass., who spoke, and the demands were seconded in speeches made by Frederick Cederholm and George Bowen, officials of the union.

The new demand was met by rousing cheers, as the entertainment, one of a series to be held fortnightly in the Machinists' club, with refreshments and music proceeded for the enjoyment of the nightworkers in the Remington Arms, U. M. C. and other Bridgeport factories.

This entertainment, which had been announced for some time, was well in progress, with machinists present from all factories in the city employing night workers, when Vice-President Jennings was announced.

In the talk which began without interruption of the newly designed demands Jennings told of the demand for labor in this section; how before the eight-hour demands there had been four men for every vacant position, while now there are four positions vacant for every man available.

He said that the time has come when machinists must be fully recognized and that the only slogan that should be that of machinists today is "One cent an hour, 60 minutes to the hour, and eight hours a day."

Then machinists would be adequately paid for their expert labor, he said. He met with enthusiastic cheering at the conclusion.

Both Bowen and Cederholm spoke to the meeting, backing Vice-President Jennings. No plans for open demands have yet been made. Machinists now receive an average wage of 48 cents an hour.

"MISS X", NOTED SOCIETY BEAUTY, IN COLT DIVORCE

Mysterious Woman With Husband in Paris, Plain-tiff Charges.

HER NAME A SECRET BY ATTORNEYS' PACT

Wife of New York Lawyer Says She Drank Whisky, Cocktails and Highballs.

The charge that her husband had spent a night in Paris with a wealthy "Miss X" and the admission that Mrs. Colt had been in the habit of drinking whisky, cocktails and highballs were features of Mrs. Colt's testimony this morning in the superior court when the trial of her divorce action against Harris Dunscomb Colt, prominent New York lawyer, was resumed.

Much was said about the mysterious "Miss X," whose name was kept secret by agreement of counsel. Mrs. Colt said her husband and the girl, who came from a well known New York family, sailed on the same steamer for Europe and both stayed at the Hotel Continental in Paris. Then the couple went to Stuttgart in Germany. Mrs. Colt said "Miss X" had no maid or chaperone with her, although she continued to afford to have one.

Under cross-examination by Former Assistant District Attorney Rand of New York Mrs. Colt said she did not know of any improper relations between her husband and "Miss X." She finally admitted she never had any belief that there was. Later in the examination a letter from Mrs. Colt to her husband was read in which Mrs. Colt said that unless her husband ceased his cruelty she would sue him.

"I warn you, should I sue," the letter continued, "Miss X. shall figure prominently in the suit."

"Did you ever call your husband a brute?" asked Attorney Rand. "I have and I do yet," she replied.

"Did you ever call him a damned liar?" "I don't remember."

"Did you ever consider him a cad, a brute, a hypocrite and a coward?" "I do."

Mrs. Colt said her husband's actions in disputing with her about the care of the child, made her a nervous wreck.

The question of Mrs. Colt's drinking habits was then taken up. The plaintiff did not deny she had been sent to a sanitarium but said she had done this in order to take the child out of her custody.

She said she had signed a pledge on a previous occasion at her husband's request and had promised not to drink whisky but she broke the pledge when she found Colt was having her watched and annoyed. She thought the pledge applied to whisky and did not include brandy, gin or absinthe.

On examination by her own lawyer, Attorney Jacobson of New York, Mrs. Colt said when she lived with her husband she always took a cocktail for dinner. Later when she was ill she drank whisky and brandy by the teaspoonful but denied she imbibed to excess. Judge Case asked her if she always drank according to teaspoonful measure and she replied, "Oh, I drank highballs all my life."

She insisted it was her husband's cruelty which caused her to have nervous breakdowns and declared that since they had separated she had never had a return of her nervous trouble. In the past five years she had been ill only twice, both occasions being trivial. Prior to 1908 Colt had never accused her of drinking, she said.

PLAYERS DEMAND CONSIDERATION IN NEW PEACE MOVE

New York, Dec. 16.—Angles to the baseball peace situation developed rapidly today and the efforts of organized and independent interests to get together on a harmonious business basis may result in far-reaching readjustments of the entire professional baseball structure.

Many of the players, who see in the proposed peace agreement the passing of big salaries and long term contracts, are demanding that this status be considered in any agreement made between the various leagues, saying that they are the real foundation of the game.

ENGINEER OF TRAIN DROPS AT THROTTLE

Pilot of Speeding Express Dies of Heart Failure After Rigorous Journey From New York to Saugatuck.

Fireman Stops Train When Mate Becomes Unconscious—More Than Three Hours Taken to Travel 30 Miles.

Piloting an express train from New York to New Haven at an early hour this morning James A. Minty, of Devon, familiarly known to thousands of railroad men throughout New England as "Jim," died suddenly with his hand on the throttle just as the express ground the coating of ice from the rails in front of the Saugatuck station and thenceforward across the big bridge over the Westport river.

Henry R. Cordier, a fireman, living at 5 Park street, Hartford, who was throwing a shovel of coal into the firebox, as Minty slid from his seat, was so surprised that it was with difficulty he stopped the train before it reached the end of the structure and passed the block signal at that point.

The train was backed to the Saugatuck station. Every effort was made to get a physician but without result, and the train had to be run to this city under full headway where it was met by Dr. E. B. Welton of the emergency hospital staff. Here Cordier collapsed from the nervous strain when Minty was pronounced to have died instantly.

In the death of Minty, the New Haven road loses one of its most trusted engineers, with a record of 40 years' service and only one wreck. Railroad men along the line from Boston to New York will part with one of the most genial members of their brotherhood.

Minty had had a long career as a railroad man, having applied for work on the old Naugatuck road in company with the late superintendent of engines, David Gibson, retired, of this city. Both worked together in the old Naugatuck machine shops in 1876. Four or five years later Minty was elevated to the fireman's position on the division. Thence he rapidly rose to engineer and continued until the death of his wife, when he retired from the service for a few years, seeking occupation on the Santa Fe road, which was then newly built across the continent from Chicago to Albuquerque and San Francisco. He ran their big western passenger engines until his return to New Haven road service.

Upon his return here he was given the fastest passenger train between Springfield, New Haven and New York. Many Bridgeporters have "braked" behind him, and know his grins and fearlessness. Among those who speak highly of association with him are Dan Ryan, local traffic policeman, who was present at the Rye wreck.

(Continued on Page 4.)

LOCAL SEAMAN LOSES HIS LIFE DURING STORM

Falls Down Hatchway in Blow Off Nantucket and Skull is Fractured.

Tossed from the bridge of his ship during the raging storm on Monday, and thrown through the after hatchway until he struck on his head in the hold, Captain Charles Hubbs, one of the best known seamen of this port, was killed in Nantucket harbor. His son was with him at the time and the boat was so swung about by the waves that it touched the dock and he was able to jump to land and seek help. Captain Hubbs, however, was beyond any help, as his skull had been fractured at its base by the fall. He was master of the two-masted schooner E. L. Hammond and formerly commanded the Oakwood. Once he was in the employ of the H. J. Lewis Oyster Co. He had engaged in coast trade for a great many years and was known all over the east. He is survived by his widow and four children in this city and the body has been brought here in charge of Henry B. Bishop, the local undertaker.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy tonight; Friday probably rain or snow. Moderate variable winds becoming east.

GERMAN PLOTTERS SAIL FROM U. S. FOR ITALY, IS WARNING TO MILAN

Milan, Italy, Dec. 16.—The Secolo asserts the British government has warned Italy that German emissaries have left the United States ports with the purpose of committing acts of violence in Italy, particularly against merchant shipping.

RUSSIANS ARE WITHDRAWING London, Dec. 16.—A wireless despatch from Berlin quotes the Post Lloyd, of Budapest, as declaring that it has reliable reports to the effect that the Russians are removing from the Bessarabian frontier the greater part of the troops which were stationed there.

"On the Macedonian front there has been set in a lull which well informed observers at Athens believe will extend over the Greek lines. The retirement of Anglo-French forces has ended and they now occupy strong positions north of Saloniki, where thus far their opponents have made no effort to disturb."

The German forces probably would need some time to prepare for any assault on these positions, particularly as light artillery and mountain guns would not suffice. There would be need of heavier guns, few of which, if any, seem to have yet arrived near the frontier.

The entente capitals view with satisfaction what is regarded as the masterful manner in which the retreat was conducted and the comparatively small losses of the Allies. It is believed much of the credit for this achievement is due to the new organization among the Allies as the result of the recent councils of war in France.

BIG G.O.P. FEED TO SEE QUASHING OF WILSON BOOM

Expected Fanfare of Trumpets For Mayor as Next Governor is Hushed

KING TO WITNESS RORABACK TRIUMPH

Name of Senator Louis R. Cheney Will Be Put Forward as Next Nominee.

Mayor Clifford B. Wilson's boom for the Republican nomination for governor in 1916 has been officially relegated to the political cannery.

The mayor will be his party's nominee for lieutenant-governor. Senator Louis R. Cheney, of Hartford, is the man whose boom for the gubernatorial chair will be quietly launched at the John T. King dinner of the Republicans in the Casino tonight.

There won't be any shouting for the type, as a possibility for the governorship at tonight's pow-wow. Neither will Senator Cheney's name be mentioned right out in meeting, according to the present plan.

Two very good reasons are put forth for this program: One is that such a procedure at a dinner given in honor of John T. King, the political mentor and official boomer of Mayor Wilson, might seem a bit untactful. The other reason is that Speaker Frank E. Healy, the stalking horse for Senator Cheney, is to make one of the principal addresses.

But the word that Senator Cheney is the man will be quietly passed around by the bosses.

A few weeks ago, The Farmer published the fact that J. Henry Roraback, the chairman of the Republican State Central committee, wasn't at all pleased with John T. King's plans to boom Mayor Wilson for governor. It was pointed out that Mayor Wilson, running for lieutenant-governor, was 250 votes behind Gov. Holcomb in Bridgeport, his home town. In Fairfield county, where he was elected, only one Republican candidate, Charles D. Burnes, against whom a special drive was made.

The Roraback faction has the support of up-state Republicans. The name of Senator Healy was put forth, but merely as a stalking horse for Senator Cheney. Senator Cheney is very wealthy.

Recent conferences showed John T. King that the Wilson boomlet was something that couldn't be put over. He was told that Wilson would be defeated in a convention fight for the nomination, and that he would have to rest content with the office of lieutenant-governor. Some other minor concessions were thrown to the King-Wilson followers as consolation prizes.

At tonight's dinner, Governor Holcomb will make it plain that he won't be a candidate for renomination. Speaker Frank E. Healy will make an address, as will J. Henry Roraback. John T. King will wind up the oratorical fireworks.

It is reported that 1,000 tickets have been sold for the banquet. There will be music by a band during the dinner.

DR. COLGAN ILL

Dr. W. J. Colgan has been confined to his home for several days by illness. He is threatened with pneumonia.

MISS GOUGH SUES FOR RENT

Miss Florence E. Gough of this city has brought suit in the common pleas court against Mr. and Mrs. Conrad E. Stein of Stratford. She claims \$250 damages, alleging certain rents have not been paid. She says some of the rent was paid but that a balance of \$150 still remains due. The suit is returnable to the January term.

Unofficial Transcript of Vienna's Answer to United States' Demands For Disavowal of Attack and Payment of Indemnity is Held By State Department Officials As "Unsatisfactory"—No Parleying Will Be Countenanced, is View at Capital—Crisis Near in Diplomatic Relations of Two Nations.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Austria's reply to Secretary Lansing's note on the Ancona is regarded on the basis of the unofficial reports received today from London and Amsterdam, as wholly unsatisfactory, unacceptable and disappointing to the United States.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries may safely be described as standing at the breaking point.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are reserving comment until they have the official transaction and text at hand.

United States Won't Argue Case It is stated authoritatively that the United States will enter into no exchange of opinions as the Vienna foreign office, is represented as suggesting, and absolutely will decline to discuss the facts of the torpedoing and shelling of the Ancona by an Austrian submarine with consequent loss of American lives.

No official word has reached the state department today that the Austrian reply has been delivered to American Ambassador Penfield but the news despatches containing excerpts were taken in official quarters as sufficient evidence that the rejoinder is on its way to Washington.

Soon after noon the state department began to receive a long despatch from Ambassador Penfield. Officials said it was not the Austrian government's reply but a personal report on the situation from the ambassador himself.

Crisis Seems Inevitable Now As Secretary Lansing based the representations in his note upon the official statement of the Austrian admiralty itself, American officials are at a loss to understand where there is much room for discussion or dispute of facts.

Officials pointed out today that a thoroughly unsatisfactory and unresponsive reply from Austria would bring diplomatic relations between the two countries to a crisis because of the closing words of Secretary Lansing's note, which declared that "good relations between the two countries rest upon a common regard for law and humanity" and that Austria, appreciating the gravity of this, "will accede to its (United States) demands promptly."

Specifically, the note denounced the sinking of the Ancona as an "illegal and indefensible act," punishment of the commander who "perpetrated the deed" and the payment of indemnity to those who suffered. The note stands as the most vigorous of the American correspondence of the war and was not equalled even by the note at the close of the close of the submarine controversy with Germany.

Austria's diplomatic relations with the United States since the recall of Ambassador Dumba for his connection with plots to cripple American munitions plants have been maintained by the embassy here with Baron Zwiadinek as charge d'affaires.

Vienna is Still Hopeful The situation as regards Austria-Hungary and the United States is considered here likely to become less tense since the reply to the American was dispatched.

AUSTRIAN REPLY SEEKS SPECIFIC DETAILS, SAYS UNOFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT

AUSTRIAN—For Note 1 and 2 1 London, Dec. 16.—The reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to the note from the United States relative to the sinking of the steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine was handed to Frederick C. Penfield, United States ambassador at Vienna, on Tuesday, according to a despatch to Amsterdam from Reuters' Telegram Company.

The correspondent quotes from the reply as follows: "From the sharpness with which the government of the United States believed it ought to ensure the commander of the submarine and from the firmness with which the demands addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government appear to have been brought forward, it could be expected that the American government would clearly give the actual circumstances upon which it relies. As can be easily recognized, the representation of the circumstances contained in the note allows numerous doubts and gives not at all sufficient reasons for blaming the commander of the submarine and the Austro-Hungarian government, even if the representation proves correct in all points and judgment in the case is based on the most rigorous legal interpretation."

"The American government also omitted to indicate the persons to whom it apparently believes it must attribute a higher degree of 'trustworthiness' than to a commander of the imperial royal navy."

"As to the names and details concerning the fate of the persons who, in the critical moment were aboard the above mentioned steamer the note does not give any explanation. But in view of the fact that the Wash-

ington cabinet now has given a positive declaration that at the above mentioned incident subjects of the United States came to grief, the Austro-Hungarian government in principle is prepared to enter into exchange of opinion with the American government."

"But in the first incident it must raise the question of whether this government refrained from juridically motivating the demands stated in its note with regard to the special circumstances of the incriminating incidents which are especially pointed out by the American government and in the place of such motivation point to an exchange of correspondence which it had with another government about another affair."

"The Austro-Hungarian government is unable to follow the Washington cabinet in this unusual attitude as it in no way possesses a knowledge of all the correspondence having reference to it. The Austro-Hungarian government also is not of the opinion that the knowledge could be sufficient for the present case which, according to its own information is materially different from the case or cases to which the American government apparently is referring. Therefore, the Austro-Hungarian government must leave it to the Washington cabinet to draw up the individual legal maxima which the commander of the submarine is alleged to have violated when sinking the Ancona."

The government expresses to Ambassador Penfield fullest sympathy for the victims of the Ancona sinking, says the correspondent.

The new Peruvian coinage law, providing for 200,000 soles monthly, 100,000 went into effect.